ANNEXURE -A

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	DAV P	PUBLIC SC	HOOLS	5, ODISH	A, ZON	E					
	HAI	F YEARLY	EXAMI	NATION	: 2023						
	CLASS : XII SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE										
	BLU	JE PRINT (of Que	ESTION F	PAPER						
SI No.	Chapters / units	Marks	LA	SA-II	SA-I	VSA	TOTAL				
		Allotted in	(4 Nos)	(8 Nos.)	(6 Nos.)	(12	(30				
		Syllabus				Nos.)	NOS.)				
1	BOOK 1: CH-1	8	-	1	1	2	4				
2	BOOK 1: CH-2	8	1	-	1	-	2				
3	BOOK 1: CH-3	8	-	1+ 1[PASSAGE]		-	2				
4	BOOK 1: CH-4	8	1	-	-	2	3				
5	BOOK 1: CH-5	8	-	1	1	2	4				
6	BOOK 2: CH-1	6	1	-	-	-	1				
7	BOOK 2: CH-2	8	-	1	1	2	4				
8	BOOK 2: CH-3	4	-	-	1	2	3				
9	BOOK 2: CH-4	8	-	2	-	-	2				
10	BOOK 2: CH-5	6	-	1[CARTOON]	1		2				
11	BOOK 2: CH-6	8	1	-	-	2	3				
MARKS		80	24	32	12	12	30				

				ANNEXURE -B				
		LIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZON						
	HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION: 2023 CLASS : XII SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE							
		ESTION WISE ANALYSIS						
SI No.	Chapters in the text books	Forms of Question - (LA , SA-II, SA-I, VSA)	A Marks Allotted (R), (U), ((H), (E)					
1	1	VSA	1	U				
2	3	VSA	1	U				
3	7	VSA	1	E				
4	4	VSA	1	U				
5	2	VSA	1	E				
6	5	VSA	1	E				
7	3	VSA	1	R				
8	2	VSA	1	U				
9	2	VSA	1	U				
10	5	VSA	1	E				
11	6	VSA	1	R				
12	5	VSA	1	R				
13	5	SA-I	2	R				
14	3	SA-I	2	U				
15	2	SA-I	2	U				
16	2	SA-I	2	U				
17	1	SA-I	2	R				
18	4	SA-I	2	А				
19	5	SA-II	4	R				
20	1	SA-II	4	A				
21	2	SA-II	4	U				
22	7	SA-II	4	U				
23	4	SA-II	4	E				
24	4	[Passage]	4	A				
25	5\6	[Map]	4	A				
26	6	[Cartoon]	4	A				
27	7	LA	6	R				
28	4	LA	6	U				
29	6	LA	6	U				
30	4	LA	6	E				

ANNEXURE –C

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

NAME OF THE EXAM.HALF-YEARLY, SUBJECT POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS : XII

MARKING SCHEME SET-1

	MARKING SCHEME SET-1		
QSTN NO	VALUE POINTS	MARK S ALLO TTED	PAGE NO. OF NCERT TEXT BOOK
1	c	1	B 1\2- 3
2	a	1	B 1\18
3	c	1	B 1\68,7 1
4	c	1	B 2∖39
5	b	1	B 2\48
6	a	1	В 1\113
7	c	1	В 2\50
8	a	1	B 2\93,9 4,96
9	c	1	B 2\30
10	b	1	В 1\50
11	d	1	В 1\58
12	b	1	B 2∖38
13	Ans: a. Ambedkar and S.P.Mukherjee were ministers in the interim govt. b. Nehru's fondness for the Socialist party and the socialists like JP.	1+1= 2	B 2\42
14	 (1) 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis (2) 'plan' budget that is spent on a five year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan. 	2	B 2∖49,5 0

15	Russia and India share a vision of multi-polar world order. It is the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts.	2	B1\3 1
16	The balance of power is a significant component of traditional security policy and can be an effective means of preventing wars and maintaining stability. However, it is not without its limitations, and a broader approach to security that includes non-military aspects is also necessary.	2	B1\65
17	Ans: [to be explained] c. Marshall Plan to give financial aid to West Europe.	1+1= 2	B1\52
	d. NATO was created as a collective security structure.		
18	 a. Congress won but with reduced majority. b. Many cabinet ministers and congress heavyweights lost in the election. c. Congress lost majority in many states. 	2	B2\88
19	(1) After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community.	4	B1\36- 37
	(2) They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence.		
	(3) The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only.		
	(4) The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.		
	(5) LTTE has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka. The LTTE controls the north-eastern parts of Sri Lanka.		
	(Any four)		
20	(1) Conflicts with neighbours derailed the five-year plans.	4	B2;
	(2) The scarce resources were diverted to the defence sector especially after 1962, as India had to embark on a military modernisation drive.		Pg68
	(3) The Department of Defence Production was established in November 1962		
	(4) The Department of Defence Supplies in November 1965.		
	(5) The Third Plan (1961-66) was affected and it was followed by three Annual Plans		
	(6) The Fourth Plan could be initiated only in 1969.		
	(7) India's defence expenditure increased enormously after the wars.		
	(Any four)		
21	 (1) In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements. Moscow's method of dealing with the Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings have led to many human rights violations but failed to deter the aspirations for independence. (2) L C = t = 1.4 ± 1.7 ± 1.1 ± 1.2 \pm 1	4	B1\10- 11
	 (2) In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001. The region as a whole has many sectarian conflicts. (3) In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia. 		
	(4) In Georgia, the demand for independence has come from two provinces, resulting in a civil war.		
	(5) There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and		

	Georgia. Countries and provinces are fighting over river waters. All this has led to		
	instability, making life difficult for the ordinary citizen.		
	(6) The Central Asian Republics are areas with vast hydrocarbon resources, which have		
	brought them economic benefit.		
	(7) Central Asia has also become a zone of competition between outside powers and oil		
	companies.		
	(Any four)		
22	 a. Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e. between any two countries), regional, continental, or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond. b. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national—international organisations (the UN, the World 	4	112
	Health Organisation, the World Bank, the IMF etc.), non-governmental organisations (Amnesty International, the Red Cross, etc), businesses and corporations, and great personalities (e.g. Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela).		
	 c. Cooperative security may involve the use of force as a last resort. The international community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with governments that kill their own people or ignore the misery of their populations who are devastated by poverty, disease and catastrophe. d. The global community may have to agree to the use of violence against 		
	international terrorists and those who harbour them. OR		
	 Nehru supported the cause of <u>Afro-Asian Unity</u>, decolonisation, dimilitarisation, etc and the UN as a forum in which international problems could be solved peacefully. 		
	India also advocated for a universal and non-discriminatory <u>non-proliferation</u> regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to WMD [nuclear, biological, chemical, etc]		
	\Box India argued for an equitable <u>NIEO</u> and restructuring of the world economy.		
	□ It used <u>Non-alignment</u> as an alternative for the new nations and to remain away from the competitive power politics of the super powers during the era of cold war.		
	□ In 1997, it ratified the <u>KYOTO Protocol</u> to reduce green house emissions and check global warming.		
	Indian forces were sent abroad as a part of the <u>UNPKF</u> missions in support of cooperative security missions.		
23	The factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy are as determined below:	4	B1\91
	1.Development of Industrial economy: China used all its resources to develop an industrial economy. All citizens were provided education and health programme.		
	2. Four modernisations: In 1973 Premier Zhou En Lai proposed modernisation of agriculture, industry, science and technology and military. 3. Open door policy: By 1978 Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China to generate higher productivity by foreign capital investment and technology.		
	4. Privatisation: The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were removed in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.		
	5-use of soviet model- China accepted the soviet model and relied on its resources. China decided to substitute imports by domestic goods and create state owned heavy industries from capital produced by agriculture.		

24	1-a 2-	-b 3-c 4-d				1+1+ 1+1	B1\68- 71
		Sl no. of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State]		
		(i)	D	KERALA	-		
25					-	1+1+	B2\Ch
		(ii)	С	TAMIL NADU		1+1	2
		(iii)	В	HP			
		(iv)	А	UP			
26	b. i. V ii. S c. i. S	sidential election of 19 .V.Giri .Nijalingappa plit in the Congress: C Syndicate gradually lo	ong [R] and Cong [O	-		1+1+ 2	B2\93
27	After indep After gain independe Sir C. R. after which Indore ex India after travelled Another restable pol The demander reasons i- It was her then the ii- Accomment seen as Its effect i- It has che .The pater speaking ii- It gave to iii- It gave to iii- It has in disinteg	bendence, the country f ning independence the ent. Ramaswamy Iyer decl ch other rulers like the pressed their wish to r r gaining independence to India which created major challenge that w litical system in India. (ds for separate states of oped that if the deman threat of division wou nodation of regional d more democratic ct were nanged the nature of det th to politics and powe g elite. uniform basis to the dr	faced many challenge re were multiple prine lared the state of Trav Nizam of Hyderabad remain independent. The was partitioned. Du a problem of unemple ras faced by the Indian Or on linguistic claims w ad for separate states of ald be reduced. emands and the formate emocratic politics and er was now open to per rawing of state boundational unity contrary to	es or problems Eg: cely states that wanted to cancore as a sovereign r l, Nawab of Bhopal, and the to the partition, many loyment and settlement in government was the a erere accepted for the fol- on linguistic basis are ac- ation of linguistic states d leadership in some base cople other then the smat aries.	epublic d Holker of v refugees bsence of a lowing ccepted s were also sic ways all English	6 [3+3]	B2\89 & 110
28	28.1 <u>Ans:</u> a. India su and coo b. India be be centr c. Regardi was in 1 d. India making	pports a restructured a peration among states. elieves that developme ral to the UN's agenda. ng the UNSC, India's 1965, from 11 to 15], u a argues that the develo in the UNSC.	Ind enhanced role for nt, which is vital for g has expressed its con unrepresentative and u oping countries shoul	the UN in promoting de global peace and securit cerns: Static [the last ex	ty, should xpansion 1 decision	6	B1\93, 95

India's demand for a permanent seat in the UNSC India's the second most populous state in the world. India's the second most populous state in the world. India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN, especially in the UNFRF [UN PRACE KEIEPING FORCE] India's rise as one of the fastst growing economy. India has abeen demanding a permanent seat in the UNSC because it symbolises her growing influences and importance in the global affairs. 0R a. The superior military and economic power of the US will make it ignore the UN and other powerful nations. b. The US is the single largest contributor to the UN burguercapy. c. The US has staignificant say in the selection of the UN Secretary General 29 29.1 Ans: 29 29.1 Ans: 6 10 ESIGNS FROM EMERGENCY a. Difficult to do away with democracy in India: India cased to be a democracy during the emergency. However, the normal democratic functioning resumed within a both stres. c. Constitutional ambiguities rectified: Now emergency can be proclaimed on the basis of internal disturbances leading to arm of recluon. Also, it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers. c. Awareness on the day of case, protest adjuant the suspension of fundamental rights and liberties. After the emergency was revoked, the Courts have also become					
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	 later merged with the Janata Party. c. The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the Emergency, at least in north India where the impact of the Emergency was felt most strongly. d. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of 'save democracy'. The people's verdict was decisively against the Emergency. The lesson was clear and has been reiterated in many state level elections thereafter– governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters. e. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. f. For the first time since Independence, the Congress party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. Its share of popular votes fell to less than 35 per cent. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority. In north India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress. 		
30	30.1 Ans:	6	B1/
	 India wants to gain from the current economic strength of the ASEAN, especially w.r.t it's relevance as a trading and investment partner. During the cold war period India did not pay adequate attention to the rising ASEAN economy. Thus, amending its earlier policy strategy, India recently signed three FTAs with two ASEAN members: Malayasia, Singapore and Thailand. Under its "Look East Policy" since 1991\" Act East Policy" since 2016, India is also trying to sign a FTA with the ASEAN as a whole. The strength of the ASEAN lies in its policies of interaction with dialogue partners and non-regional organisations. India has been trying to capitalise on this. It is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political forum where Asian countries like India could discuss their political and security concerns. 30.2 Ans: The collapse of the USSR put the European Union on a fast track. In 1992, Twelve European nations signed the Treaty of Maastricht and established the European Union [EU]. Presently it includes 27 members, after the exit of England in January,2020. LIMITATIONS: Many member nations have their own foreign relations and defence policies. This has led to many differences and disagreements among them. The us decision to invade Iraq and its formation of the "coalition of the willing" was supported by England. But it was opposed by Germany and France. There is also a deep rooted "<u>Euro-skepticism"</u> among the EU members. They are opposing the EU's integrationist agenda. The latest is with respect to the EU response to the Russo-Ukraine war. The EU has from the beginning taken a strong and unambiguous stand against the Russian invasion of Ukraine and has led the international community to impose economic sanction against Russia, even when the European sel angley dependent on Russia for their gas, petroleum and energy needs. But, of late, the EU members eg Italy. Denmark, Cyprus and Hun		21,16, 18